The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 2078. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the North American at Quebec.

BRITISH REVERSES IN INDIA.

Servile Insurrections in Russia.

ADVANCE OF 1-8d. IN COTTON.

Breadstuffs Steady---Consols 96 1-4a97 5-8.

[By the American Printing Telegraph Company's Lines, Office No. 21 Wall-street.]

RIVIERE DU LOUP, C. E., Monday, May 17.

The steamship *North American*, from Liverpool, at about 11 o'clock A. M. of Wednesday, the 5th inst., passed this port this forenoon, on her way to Quebec.

The steamship *North Star*, from New-York April 17, arrived at Southampton on the afternoon of the 1st of May.

The R. M. steamship *America*, from Boston 21st April, and Halifax, arrived at Liverpool at midnight of the 2d of May.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords, on the 3d, Lord ELLENBOROUGH said he considered it inexpedient to lay any documents on the table, giving an account of the Cawnpore massacre, as they were calculated to revive animosities. He also advocated perfect neutrality by the Government in religious affairs in India.

In the House of Commons, a lengthy debate took place on the financial affairs of the country.

The bill imposing a stamp on bankers' checks was read a second time.

Mr. DISRAELI's second resolution on India, declaring it expedient that the Government be confided to a Secretary of State with power to perform all the duties heretofore carried out by the East India Company, was debated, and finally carried by a vote of 351 to 100.

Mr. DISRAELI announced, incidentally, that the Bank of England had accommodated the Government with two millions sterling, at three and a quarter per cent., for the redemption of Exchequer Bills, but that the Government had availed itself as yet of only one million.

On the 4th nothing of importance occurred in the House of Lords.

In the Commons Mr. ROEBUCK gave notice that he would soon call the attention of the House to the Suez canal.

General PEEL announced that no more militia regiments were to be disbanded.

Mr. GLADSTONE moved an address to the Queen, praying that in the future organization of the Danubian Principalities, just weight be given to the wishes of the people of Wallachia and Moldavia, (in other words, that the House of Commons should indorse the union of the Danubian Principalities,) when a general debate ensued involving the whole question of the Principalities.

Lord PALMERSTON, Mr. DISRAELI, and others opposed the motion as being a dictation to the Conference, which meets at Paris on the 10th of May, and fettering the action of the British Plenipotentiary.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL supported the motion, but it was rejected by 178 majority.

Mr. FITZGERALD announced that Sardinia cordially acquiesced in the suggestions of England in the *Cagliari* affair, and that harmony was consequently established between Sardinia and England.

The *Daily News* asserts that if Lord DERBY meets with factious opposition, he will dissolve Parliament.

The camp at the Curragh of Kildare was to be increased. Upwards of 8,000 troops were already in the camp.

A collision had occurred at St. George's Channel, between a coasting steamer, the *Brigand*, and the bark *William Campbell*. Both vessels sunk, and twenty or thirty lives were lost.

The schooner *George*, bound from Liverpool for the Niger Expedition, had also foundered in the Channel, and seven of the crew were drowned.

It was rumored that Government would soon proclaim a National Day of Thanksgiving for the success in India.

FRANCE.

General ESPINASSE had recommended, and the Emperor sanctioned the removal of all prefects, sub prefects, Secretaries General, and Counsellors of Prefecture, who have attained certain ages calculated to impair their administrative powers.

The circulation of the *Independance Belge* had been interdicted for one month in France

M. DE CHASSERIAU, son-in-law of Prince MURAT, is *Charge d'Affaires* in China, *vice* M. DE BOURBOULON.

The *ensemble* of the Budget for 1859 had been adopted in the Legislative Body by 25 against 3.

Trade in Paris exhibited a slight improvement. Flour was rather higher. Wheat was firm. The grain crops were looking favorable, and the vines were promising well. Wines and Brandies were dull and slightly lower.

The Chamber De Mises en Accusation at Dijon had decided on sending before the Correctional Police of the Court of Chalons thirty-five persons implicated in the recent disturbances at that place.

The Bourse was firmer. Three per Cents. closed on Tuesday at 69f. 65c.

ITALY.

A note had been presented to the Neapolitan Government demanding indemnity for the imprisonment of the two English engineers. The indemnity it was said amounts to 100,000 francs, and that the King appeared inclined to negotiate. Another dispatch says the indemnity demanded is 400,000 francs.

The armament of the Neapolitan Arsenals continued going on.

DENMARK.

The French, English and Russian Envoys at Frankfort had requested the Diet to take the Danish propo sals into serious consideration, so as to bring the dif ferences between Denmark and the Diet to an amicable termination.

The Commission on Duchies had made its report to the Diet.

RUSSIA.

Ice was floating down the River Neva.

An imperial ukase imposed a duty of five copecs per rouble on all articles of European export and import, except sugars.

Letters report serious risings among the serfs in some localities, and the interposition of the military to restore quiet.

INDIA.

Bombay letters add but little of interest to the telegraphic accounts.

Sir COLIN CAMPBELL remained at Lucknow, but would, probably, move shortly on Sundola, and then into Rohilcund.

The English Grand Army had been redistributed, with a view to future operations in the field.

NENA SAHIB had been reinforced by BAKHILLY KHAN, and proposed to attack the English.

The British had experienced a reverse in the vicinity of Allahabad.

AUSTRALIA.

The steamer *Emeu*, the arrival of which at Suez from Australia, was announced by the *Persia*, had £205,000 sterling in gold on freight.

At Melbourne, on the 17th of March, trade was de pressed, although it had been slightly better.

THE LATEST.

[BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.]

LONDON, Wednesday Morning.

The *Times* in its City article, to-day, reports the Money market firm up to Tuesday, when it improved under the satisfactory statements on the finances made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the announcement that nearly a million of pounds sterling in gold had been shipped to Australia during the five or six weeks preceding the departure of the last mail.

All the heavy payments falling due on the 4th were met without embarrassment.

There was rather an increased demand in the discount market and the rates of paper were from 2¼@ 2½ P cent.

The *Daily News* reports that the stock market closed rather less strong.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Daily News* says it has become evident that the object of the Oude campaign has failed; that Sir COLIN CAMPBELL's movement was but that of an empty pomp, and that the fugitives proved still in the Territory of Rohilcund. [illegible]

The balance sheet of CARTER & Co., the [illegible]

London, 11 o'clock, A. M.—The opening rates for Consols at the London Stock Exchange was 97¼@ 97⅝ for both money and account, and for Three p cents 96¾@97.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

There had been a better demand in the Liverpool Cotton market, and an advance of ⅛d. on all descriptions was readily obtained. The sales of the three days were 24,000 bales, including 5,000 on speculation and 3,000 for export.

THE LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, May 5—11 A. M.

The Cotton market opens buoyant, but it is yet too early to estimate the business.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

The condition of trade at Manchester was favorable, all descriptions of goods having advanced slightly.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

ROGERS, RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote FLOUR dull at prices steady. Western Canal, 31s.@32s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 31s. 6d.@33s.; Ohio, 33s.@36s. 6d. WHEAT quiet; Red, 6s.@6s. 3d.; White, 7s.@7s. 6d. CORN quiet; White firm, at a slight advance, and commanded 34s.@34s. 6d.; Yellow, 34s. 6d.@35s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF was dull, at a decline 5s.; holders were pressing their stocks on the market, particularly the ordinary qualities. PORK was firm. LARD was very firm, especially for choice lots, which were selling at 57s. TALLOW steady; sales of butchers, to arrive, at 53s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

RICE was dull, at 4s. 9d. for common. ASHES quiet; Pearls, 30s. SUGAR unchanged and firm. Rosin was quiet, at last quoted rates. RUM quiet. LINSEED OIL, 30s. 6d.@31s. PALM OIL firm at 33s. 6d.@34s. The sales of WOOL were progressing, but went off languidly at unaltered prices.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The London *Times* reports American Stocks dull with former quotations nearly maintained. Illinois Central Railroad Shares 11¾ per cent. discount. New-York Central Shares, 83¾@84; Erie, 19¾; New-York Central Scrip, 6¾; Erie Railroad 2d Mortgage Bonds, 72.

SUICIDE OF "FRANK FORRESTER."

Letters of the Deceased to the Coroner and the Press.

Sketch of Mr. Herbert's Life.

HENRY WILLIAM HERBERT, better known as "Frank Forrester," committed suicide yesterday morning about 2 o'clock, at his room in the Stevens' House, Broadway, opposite the Bowling Green. During Sunday he had sent for his friend Mr. PHILIP HONE ANTHON, saying that he was very lonely, and begging him to spend as much time as possible with him. He told Mr. ANTHON that he intended to commit suicide, and had the matter all arranged. He first thought of committing the act over the grave of his first wife, in the cemetery at Newark, but had altered his intention in that respect.

Mr. ANTHON remained sitting up with him till 2 A. M. While they were in Mr. HERBERT's parlor, together, at the above-mentioned hour, Mr. HERBERT retired (apparently for a moment) to the bed-room adjoining, when Mr. ANTHON heard the discharge of a pistol. In another moment Mr. HERBERT came reeling out of the room, exclaiming, "I told you I would do it," and in a few moments he was a corpse. The servants of the house were summoned to the room, but he was beyond the reach of medical skill—the ball had penetrated the heart.

Two letters which were found on his table, one addressed to the "Press of the United States," and the other to the Coroner, are published below.

The following letter was addressed to the Coroner:

STEVENS' HOUSE, Tuesday, May 11, 1858.

Three months since, the happiest day of my life, I thought, to avoid all trouble, and simplify your duty, I have to state that I have taken my own life by a pistol shot, no one being privy to my doing it, or to my design.

My reason for this act consists in no remorse for what I have done, or left undone; from no pecuniary pressure, from no inability, or fear of inability to support myself, from no weak fear of public opinion least of all of the public opinion of Newark, which I do now, as I always have done, utterly disregard and despise, from no embarrassment arising from any indebtedness.

I have abundance of employment, and the prospect of much more—had the people of Newark, whom I forgive, from the bottom of my heart, suffered me to live honorably and happily in my humble home, and to amend my life where it was in error, in a new sphere, which I was honestly prepared to do. I might have paid off all my debts, and lived many years among you, an honest, useful and happy man. My debts will be paid from my assets to the last dollar.

It was not, however, so to be. My blood, and the guilt of it, is upon those women and men who first sowed suspicion, distrust and dissension between myself and the sweetest creature God ever gave, and man took away from an unhappy sinner. My own unhappy temper did the rest.

The reason for this act, then, is simple. My life, long, sad, solitary and weary, and without an object, has become utterly hopeless, hateful and unendurable. A hope had been kindled in my heart again; my home had got a light in it brighter than sunshine; my life had a purpose; I loved her unutterably. I was immeasurably happy—all this has been dashed down—all is lost forever. Home—hope—sunshine, *she*—let life go likewise, since, henceforth, it is only another word for torture.

I would not deny falsely one thought of which I am conscious, even [illegible] at this last moment—I would not deny that I erred towards *her* whom this day shows that I loved more than life. I did *err*, but it was hastily. In any act or rash word, never, so may God deal with me, in thought or intention. I never had one word with her about money matters, nor cared—scarcely knew whether she had or had not money. I never laid a hand or finger on her in wrath in my life. What I said or did wrongly, I repented on the instant—I have endeavored to atone for, since I die for it this day. I think, I hope I deserve pity more than blame, but I know that I shall not find it, least of all, in Newark.

I can say truly, with my last breath, I never wronged a man or woman in my life of premeditation, or failed to ask pardon, or to make atonement when I could do so. I never bore malice in my life. I repent of all my faults and sin, and have endeavored to amend them.

I die in perfect peace and charity with all men. I ask forgiveness of all those who have sinned against me, even the woman who called in my own house, and put my wife's thoughts first against me—in proof of it. I am sure I know her, yet do not name her name. I beg God to forgive me, as I forgive all my enemies. I die in perfect faith, and trust in my Redeemer, and believe to him I shall have eternal life.

HENRY WILLIAM HERBERT.

The following letter was addressed

To the Press of the United States of America:

Before going to my account, I would say a few words to the Press of America, and to its conductors, as to men among whom I have, for many years, been more or less associated.

I have my faults, my failings; I have done my share of evil, in my life, as all men have done; perhaps I have done my share of good, likewise.

Of my private history, few men know anything—fewer, still, know much—no one knows the whole, it cannot concern the public to know anything. As a writer let me be judged—as a man let my God judge me.

I implore, not praise, not a favorable construction—I implore SILENCE. For what I have to account with God, let me account with God, and not with man, who may uncertainly perceive and distinguish facts, but certainly cannot perceive causes, and divine motives and intentions.

I do not even ask charity; I only implore silence. Let the good that I have done, if any, be interred with my bones; let the evil also. For the evil, I can say positively, is such as can do no evil after me. I have taught, I have inculcated, I have put forth nothing which I did not believe to be good and true. In all my life I have written no line of which I am ashamed—no word which I desire to blot.

I have done many things wrongly, many things of which I am ashamed, many things of which I have sincerely repented, many things under the pressure of poverty and necessity, to which I hope, I should not be again under any temptation.

I am very sorry. I have been weak at times, and have fallen—who has not done so?

For Justice' sake, for charity's sake, for God's sake, let me rest. I bear an honorable name; I have active hand, in great trial, in great temptation, for a foreign country, in a false position; many men who did not, probably would not, sympathize with me, to keep it honorable. Assume [illegible] have your own honest judgment, your own [illegible] to do justice [illegible] to me [illegible]

You will miss me when I die quiet, probably more [illegible] than when I was living, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches Received by the War Department from Gen. Pike.

Instructions to the Gulf Squadron Relative to the Blockade.

Operations by Banks Criticised.

Movements of Admiral Wyndom and Gen. Forrest.

Expedition to Matamoras Abandoned—Mexican Affairs.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 17.

Gen. Pike, commanding the Department of Arkansas, has been ordered to Washington, and will probably arrive here to-morrow. He has been relieved by Gen. Reynolds, who has been assigned to the command of the Department of Arkansas.

Gen. Pike's dispatches are published to-day. They are dated Little Rock, May 12, and are addressed to Gen. Halleck. They report the capture of Fort Smith by Gen. Blunt, and the occupation of Van Buren by Gen. Pike. The rebels fled in confusion, leaving their camp equipage, provisions, &c., behind them. Gen. Pike's force consisted of 3,000 men, and he captured 1,000 prisoners, 3 pieces of artillery, 1,000 stand of small arms, and a large amount of ammunition. Gen. Pike's loss was 3 killed and 15 wounded. The rebel loss was 100 killed and wounded.

Gen. Pike's force was divided into two columns, one of which, under Gen. Blunt, marched from Fort Smith to Van Buren, and the other, under Gen. Pike, marched from Clarksville to Van Buren

TO LET.

FURNITURE.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

REMOVALS.

FARMS FOR SALE.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY HOUSES WANTED.

AUCTION SALES.

STEAMBOATS.

STATIONERY.

EXPRESSES.

DENTISTRY.

OCULISTS.

LOST AND FOUND.

MEDICAL.

FOR EUROPE.

RAILROADS.

PROPOSALS.

FOR THE SOUTH.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

THIS PAGE IS MISSING

NEW-YORK CITY.

Mayor Wood's Message.

The Message was read in full in the Board of Aldermen, on Monday evening, and is as follows:

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith present to you the Annual Report of the Chief of Police, for the year ending December 31, 1855, which I commend to your careful consideration.

The Police Force of the City, as now organized, is, in my opinion, sufficiently large for the protection of life and property, and the preservation of the public peace, if it were properly disciplined, and the members thereof were faithful in the discharge of their duties. But, unfortunately, the Police Force is not free from the influence of political partisanship, and the consequence is, that the Police Commissioners, who are appointed by the Governor, are frequently compelled to remove from office, or to refuse to appoint, men who are competent and faithful, because they are opposed to the political party which elected the Governor. This is a great evil, and one which ought to be remedied by the Legislature. The Police Force should be entirely free from political influence, and the Police Commissioners should be appointed by the Mayor, or by the Common Council, and not by the Governor.

The Police Force is also too small for the protection of the property and persons of our citizens, and I recommend that it be increased to the number of 1,000 men, at least.

The Police Force is also badly armed, and I recommend that the Police Commissioners be authorized to purchase for the use of the Police Force, a sufficient number of Colt's Revolving Pistols, to arm the entire force.

The Police Force is also badly clothed, and I recommend that the Police Commissioners be authorized to purchase for the use of the Police Force, a sufficient number of Police Coats, Hats and Caps, to clothe the entire force.

The Police Force is also badly housed, and I recommend that the Police Commissioners be authorized to purchase a sufficient number of buildings for the use of the Police Force, and to erect such buildings as may be necessary for the use of the Police Force.

The Police Force is also badly paid, and I recommend that the Police Commissioners be authorized to increase the salaries of the Police Force, so that they may receive the following annual salaries, viz:

The Chief of Police, $3,000
Each Captain, 2,000
Each Sergeant, 1,200
Each Roundsman, 1,000
Each Patrolman, 900

I recommend that the Police Commissioners be authorized to appoint a Surgeon to the Police Force, at a salary of $1,000 per annum, and that the Police Surgeon be required to attend to all cases of sickness and injuries among the Police Force, and to furnish medicines to the Police Force, free of charge.

I recommend that the Police Commissioners be authorized to appoint a Police Physician, at a salary of $1,000 per annum, and that the Police Physician be required to attend to all cases of sickness among the Police Force, and to furnish medicines to the Police Force, free of charge.

I recommend that the Police Commissioners be authorized to appoint a Police Clerk, at a salary of $1,000 per annum, and that the Police Clerk be required to attend to the duties of Clerk to the Police Commissioners.

I recommend that the Police Commissioners be authorized to appoint a Police Messenger, at a salary of $600 per annum, and that the Police Messenger be required to attend to the duties of Messenger to the Police Commissioners.

I recommend that the Police Commissioners be authorized to appoint a Police Matron, at a salary of $500 per annum, and that the Police Matron be required to attend to the duties of Matron to the Police Station Houses.

I recommend that the Police Commissioners be authorized to appoint a Police Telegraph Operator, at a salary of $1,000 per annum, and that the Police Telegraph Operator be required to attend to the duties of Telegraph Operator to the Police Commissioners